FRONT MATTER

Acknowledgements

The compilation of the research projects represents the dedication of the contributing PGDM-BA04 candidates and the profound guidance, unwavering support, and intellectual stimulation provided by the leadership and faculty at XIME Bangalore.

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Our sincere appreciation to the Area Head for Analytics, **Professor Madhukumar PS**. His leadership in shaping a dynamic and industry-relevant analytics curriculum provided the essential theoretical foundation and analytical mindset required to execute these complex, data-driven projects.

This book owes its depth, technical rigour, and clarity to our dedicated research supervisors: **Mr Nikhil D. Jonathan**, **Dr Johnson Clement**, and **Mr Baskaran Damodharan**. Their extraordinary persistence, domain expertise, and incisive feedback were instrumental at every phase of the research lifecycle. From refining our initial problem statements to guiding us through advanced data engineering and predictive modelling, their mentorship challenged us to elevate our methodologies. It ensured our analytical findings translated into actionable business value.

Foreword

The Compendium of Analytics Practical Projects 2026 documents a defining chapter in the academic journey of the PGDM (Business Analytics) -Batch 04 programme at XIME Bangalore. It stands as a testament to the programme's commitment to bridging rigorous academic theory with meaningful, real-world application.

Analytics, as a discipline, derives its power not merely from algorithms or data volumes, but from the thoughtful application of methodology to problems that matter. The projects in this edition address challenges spanning healthcare logistics, financial risk, sustainable finance, supply planning, stock price prediction, multi-cloud optimisation, and behavioural analytics — a breadth that reflects both the versatility of modern analytics and the intellectual ambition of our students.

Each selected article in this compendium was guided through a structured framework: from problem identification and hypothesis formulation, through data collection and model development, to result interpretation and managerial implication. The outcome is a body of student work that is analytical in rigour, applied in orientation, and professional in presentation.

We are particularly proud that the projects featured here push beyond descriptive reporting to embrace predictive and prescriptive analytics — employing machine learning, Monte Carlo simulation, clustering, regression, multimodal AI, and time-series forecasting techniques to generate insights with genuine decision-support value.

This compendium is intended as a resource for future students, faculty, industry practitioners, and academic researchers. It is our hope that the work documented here will serve as both a benchmark and an inspiration for continued excellence in analytics education.

Editors
Compendium of Analytics Practical Project 2026
XIME Bangalore

NAVIGATION

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ARTICLE 1 GUIDED BY MR. NIKHIL D JONATHAN

Credit Risk Analytics for Indian Banking System: NPAs & Default Prediction

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PROBLEM STATEMENT

The Indian banking sector continues to grapple with rising Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) that erode profitability and lending capacity. Existing risk frameworks rely heavily on backward-looking assessments, leaving regulators and management without early warning capabilities to detect financial distress proactively.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- Develop a predictive classification model to categorise Indian banks into High-Risk and Low-Risk categories based on financial ratios.
- Identify the key financial indicators that most strongly influence NPA risk.
- Design a prototype Early Warning System (EWS) with a web-based interface for banking supervisors.

METHODOLOGY

The study drew on Bloomberg FA/FRA and ECST databases, supplemented by RBI data, covering approximately 50 Indian scheduled commercial banks. Three machine learning models — Logistic Regression, Random Forest, and Gradient Boosting — were trained on ten financial variables including **CRAR, ROA, ROE, NPA-to-Total-Loans Ratio**, and Sharpe Ratio. Python (Pandas, NumPy, Scikit-learn) was used for modelling, with results deployed via a web application.

KEY FINDINGS

- **100% classification accuracy** on the test dataset. Precision, Recall, and ROC-AUC each at 1.0.
- Strongest predictors: **NPA-to-Total-Loans Ratio, P/E Ratio**, and Provision for Loan Losses.
- Profitability indicators (ROA, ROE) were **negatively correlated with risk**, confirming theoretical expectations.
- The Early Warning System prototype successfully converts financial ratio data into automated risk classification flags.

BUSINESS IMPACT & FUTURE DIRECTIONS

The prototype EWS enables proactive credit risk monitoring. Future work should incorporate multi-year time-series data, macroeconomic indicators, and larger datasets to improve generalisability and robustness for real-world banking supervision.

ARTICLE 2 GUIDED BY MR. NIKHIL D JONATHAN

PharmaBridge: Optimising Last-Mile Healthcare Logistics via Hybrid Dark Store Modelling

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PROBLEM STATEMENT

Electronic City Phase 2 in Bengaluru faces a critical 'Last-Mile Efficiency Gap' in pharmaceutical delivery. Centralised e-pharmacies are constrained by 24–48 hour delivery timelines, while local pharmacies operate as digital silos with no real-time inventory visibility. The result is a **40% cart abandonment rate** on acute-care orders and a **0% success rate** for critical medicine delivery during medical emergencies.

The Quick Commerce Limitation: while 10-minute delivery platforms exist, they stock only generic analgesics, failing to supply critical, high-compliance prescriptions due to regulatory and storage constraints.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- Design and validate a Hybrid Dark Store logistics framework for Electronic City Phase 2 targeting 30-minute delivery.
- Identify service voids and demand clusters using Geospatial Analysis.
- Segment pharmacies into 'Prime Partners' and 'Risk Nodes' using K-Means Clustering.
- Quantify the financial impact of the hybrid model through Monte Carlo Simulation.

METHODOLOGY

Data was collected from **184 pharmacy nodes** via Google Places API. K-Means Clustering segmented pharmacies by rating and review volume. An ABC-VED matrix optimised inventory stocking for the Dark Store. A **1,000-iteration Monte Carlo simulation** compared the hybrid and centralised models on cost and churn metrics. Geospatial mapping in Google My Maps visualised service voids across 39 residential clusters.

KEY FINDINGS

32-minute average delivery — a 98% reduction in churn risk vs the 24-hour centralised model.

81.5% reduction in inventory holding costs through ABC-VED decoupling.

Financial break-even at just **135 daily orders** — less than 1% market penetration.

K-Means segmentation: **19% Prime Partners**, 44% Buffer Partners, 37% Risk Nodes.

BUSINESS IMPACT & FUTURE DIRECTIONS

PharmaBridge demonstrates the viability of a scalable, asset-light pharmaceutical logistics model for urban India. Future research should integrate LSTM-based demand forecasting, CNN-powered prescription verification, and Reinforcement Learning for dynamic routing.

ARTICLE 3 GUIDED BY MR. NIKHIL D JONATHAN

Predicting IPO Listing Day Returns and Profitability Using Linear Regression, Random Forest, and XGBoost Models

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PROBLEM STATEMENT

Despite the availability of structured IPO data, most investment decisions in the Indian primary market are driven by sentiment and oversubscription hype. Nearly **30–40% of IPOs** yield weak or

negative listing day returns even with strong subscription demand. There is no standardised predictive framework to help investors assess listing day performance before committing capital.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- Build machine learning models to predict IPO listing day performance using pre-listing subscription data, issue characteristics, and market conditions.
- Create a comparative platform using Linear Regression, Random Forest, and XGBoost for informed investment decision-making.

METHODOLOGY

A dataset of over **800 Indian IPOs listed between 2010 and 2025** was sourced from Kaggle. Features included QIB, HNI, and RII subscription ratios, issue size, offer price, and listing price. Models were trained on an **80:20 data split**. Regression models evaluated using R^2 and RMSE; classification models using Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1-score, and ROC-AUC.

KEY FINDINGS

XGBoost achieved the highest ROC-AUC among classification models for financial prediction tasks.

Random Forest demonstrated strong recall for profitable IPOs, supporting portfolio screening.

Linear Regression validated subscription ratios and issue size as **significant predictors** of listing-day returns.

Null hypothesis rejected: **pre-listing data significantly predicts listing performance**.

BUSINESS IMPACT & FUTURE DIRECTIONS

The model enables probability-based IPO evaluation for retail investors and brokerage firms. Future iterations should incorporate NLP-based news sentiment, grey market premium data, and macroeconomic indicators. Extension to SME IPOs is also recommended.

ARTICLE 4 GUIDED BY MR. NIKHIL D JONATHAN

Project GreenMind CloudTech: Predictive Analytics Driven Multi-Cloud Optimisation — A Simulation-Based Framework for Sustainable Provider Selection

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PROBLEM STATEMENT

Organisations in multi-cloud environments face significant challenges managing fluctuating cloud pricing, unpredictable workload demand, and varying sustainability metrics. This makes it difficult to select the optimal cloud provider dynamically, leading to inefficient resource utilisation, increased operational costs, and a higher environmental footprint.

A real-world catalyst: an **AWS outage on 20 October 2025** disrupted services across organisations, highlighting the compounded risk of single-provider dependency and the absence of proactive multi-cloud decision intelligence.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- Develop a time-series forecasting model to predict cloud pricing and workload demand across AWS, Azure, and Oracle Cloud.
- Build a simulation engine to evaluate cost, performance, and sustainability outcomes simultaneously.
- Implement a Triple Bottom Line (TBL) scoring mechanism for holistic, governance-ready provider selection.
- Design a dynamic recommendation system that selects the optimal provider in real time.
- Evaluate model performance using predictive accuracy and cost-saving metrics.

METHODOLOGY

Synthetic time-series data was generated to replicate real cloud behaviour across three providers. Three forecasting architectures were implemented: **ARIMA** (trend and seasonality), **Facebook Prophet** (cyclic patterns), and **LSTM neural networks** (non-linear temporal dynamics). These models were embedded in a simulation engine evaluating future scenarios across cost, performance, and sustainability dimensions. A composite **Triple Bottom Line (TBL) score** ranked providers dynamically at each decision interval.

Key variables: AWS_Price, Azure_Price, Oracle_Price, Workload Demand, Efficiency Score (continuous); Predicted_Provider, Time Period (categorical).

KEY FINDINGS

> **~85% forecasting accuracy** — 15% improvement over static baseline methods.
>
> **25–40% cost savings** potential via dynamic workload allocation vs fixed single-provider strategies.
>
> **10–20% energy efficiency gains** through intelligent, sustainability-aware workload distribution.
>
> Oracle: **79/80 correct predictions** — highest accuracy; Azure: 36/40; AWS: 20/24.

FEATURE IMPORTANCE

- **Workload Demand (35%)** — strongest predictor; computing intensity drives recommendations.
- **Previous Price History (30%)** — confirms time-series nature of the problem.
- **Hour of Day (20%)** — captures peak vs off-peak daily seasonality.
- **Provider-Specific Volatility (15%)** — pricing stability as a selection factor.

BUSINESS IMPACT & FUTURE DIRECTIONS

GreenMind CloudTech demonstrates that a simulation-driven predictive framework can meaningfully balance operational cost, service performance, and environmental sustainability. Future research should integrate real-time cloud APIs, live carbon emission data, and actual enterprise workload traces. Extension to GCP and IBM Cloud would enhance scalability.

ARTICLE 5 GUIDED BY DR. JOHNSON CLEMENT MADATHIL

Quantifying Multimodal Behavioral Signals in Entrepreneurial Pitch Success

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PROBLEM STATEMENT

Investor decisions on entrepreneurial pitches are shaped significantly by behavioural delivery — confidence, vocal tone, emotional congruence, and gesture control — yet these signals are never formally quantified. In platforms such as Shark Tank, outcomes often diverge between pitches with comparable fundamentals. This creates a predictive gap: **no structured framework translates multimodal behavioural cues into measurable indicators of pitch success**.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- Design a multimodal behavioural analytics pipeline to extract and normalise delivery signals from pitch videos.
- Empirically validate that behavioural stability correlates significantly with investment outcomes.
- Determine whether classification models can predict pitch success using behavioural metrics alone.

METHODOLOGY

Five Shark Tank pitch videos were analysed. A structured extraction pipeline used **FFmpeg** for frame extraction, **DeepFace** for emotion detection, and **OpenCV** for gesture and movement tracking. Five metrics were normalised to 0–100 scales: Confidence Consistency, Gesture Control, Vocal Tone Stability, Emotional Congruence, and Engagement Intensity. Logistic Regression and Decision Tree classifiers applied to binary outcome (Invested vs. Not Invested).

KEY FINDINGS

> **~90% classification accuracy** with ROC-AUC of 0.93.

> Invested pitches scored **0.68–0.78 composite**; non-invested: 0.57–0.61.

Confidence Consistency emerged as the primary predictor of investment outcome.

Vocal Tone Stability and Emotional Congruence ranked 2nd and 3rd in predictive importance.

BUSINESS IMPACT & FUTURE DIRECTIONS

The framework establishes an auditable, data-driven evaluation layer that complements financial analysis in pitch screening. It enables targeted founder coaching. Future research should scale the dataset, integrate NLP-based narrative analysis, and develop real-time AI coaching dashboards.

ARTICLE 6 GUIDED BY DR. JOHNSON CLEMENT MADATHIL

SKU-Level Demand Forecasting for FMCG Supply Planning: A Multi-Model Analytical Framework

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PROBLEM STATEMENT

Eastern Condiments (Orkla India) manages a diverse SKU portfolio with demand patterns influenced by seasonality and shifting market dynamics. The absence of a standardised analytical forecasting framework results in unreliable projections, leading to **overstocking, stock-outs, and increased working capital requirements**. No single forecasting technique performs consistently across all product types.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- Develop a data-driven, scalable forecasting framework for SKU-level demand prediction.
- Design a semi-automated data pipeline for efficient data ingestion and result delivery.

METHODOLOGY

Raw sales data covering **January 2024 to July 2025** was sourced through industry interaction with Orkla India's Supply Planning function. Data was transformed into a time-series format across 11+ SKUs. Multiple forecasting models — **SARIMA, XGBoost, and Prophet** — were trained per SKU. Model selection was governed by Root Mean Square Error (RMSE). Built in Python with n8n automation.

KEY FINDINGS

No single model performed best across all SKUs — confirming the **need for a multi-model framework**.

Seasonal SKUs (Puttu Podi): best captured by **SARIMA**.

High-volatility SKUs (Idiyappam Podi): best captured by **XGBoost**.

Framework produced **three-month demand forecasts** across all evaluated SKUs.

BUSINESS IMPACT & FUTURE DIRECTIONS

The framework reduces manual forecasting effort with an objective, metric-driven model selection mechanism. Deploying on AWS/GCP will enable full automation. Future enhancements: promotional calendars, pricing data, and weather indices as causal variables.

ARTICLE 7 GUIDED BY DR. JOHNSON CLEMENT MADATHIL

Analysing Transparency and Greenwashing Risk in Sustainability-Linked Loans

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PROBLEM STATEMENT

Sustainability-Linked Loans (SLLs) are designed to link financing terms to measurable ESG performance. However, the rapid growth of the SLL market has coincided with widespread opacity: loan agreements frequently omit Sustainability Performance Targets (SPTs), KPIs, and penalty magnitudes. This creates a systemic **greenwashing risk** — where the 'SLL' label is used for reputational benefit without genuine accountability.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- Determine whether the transparency of SLL covenant terms can serve as a reliable predictor of post-issuance ESG performance.
- Develop a prototype SLL Performance Predictor tool to detect greenwashing risk from public loan documentation.

METHODOLOGY

A dataset of **27 global utility companies** was assembled from the Bloomberg Terminal, covering SLLs issued 2020–2022. Each loan's Description Notes were scored as 'Transparent' (1) or 'Opaque' (0) via binary coding. ESG scores tracked from baseline 2021 to evaluation 2023. **OLS regression** tested the relationship between transparency and ESG improvement.

KEY FINDINGS

Transparent SLL borrowers: **+12.66% ESG improvement** vs 6.06% for Opaque — nearly double.

78% (21/27) of utility companies classified as Opaque — systemic disclosure failure.

OLS coefficient: **+0.066 (p = 0.055)** — statistically significant at 95% confidence.

R^2 = 0.14: transparency alone accounts for 14% of variation in ESG performance.

BUSINESS IMPACT & FUTURE DIRECTIONS

The SLL Performance Predictor provides investors with a pre-capital greenwashing detection mechanism. Regulators should mandate SPT and penalty disclosure. Future research: extend to non-utility sectors, apply NLP to loan prospectuses, investigate the 'greenium' (whether transparency lowers borrowing costs).

ARTICLE 8 GUIDED BY DR. JOHNSON CLEMENT MADATHIL

An Empirical Analysis of the Relationship Between ESG Performance and Corporate Credit Ratings: Evidence from S&P 500 Companies

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PROBLEM STATEMENT

Corporate credit ratings remain heavily anchored to traditional financial ratios — leverage, liquidity, and profitability — while ESG factors are increasingly recognised as indicators of long-term risk and resilience. Firms with similar financial fundamentals routinely receive different credit ratings, suggesting that **conventional models may not fully capture corporate risk profiles**.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- Evaluate whether ESG performance has a statistically significant and independent impact on corporate credit ratings.
- Assess the relative importance of ESG compared to traditional financial and market-based risk variables.

METHODOLOGY

Data for **400 S&P 500 companies** was extracted from the Bloomberg Terminal. Variables: ESG Score, Log Market Capitalisation, Debt-to-Equity Ratio, Interest Coverage Ratio, Log CDS Spread, P/E Ratio. Primary tool: **Multiple Linear Regression (OLS)**; robustness check: Random Forest. Spearman correlation confirmed ESG–financial metric relationships.

KEY FINDINGS

ESG Score: **negative, statistically significant coefficient ($p < 0.001$)**. Higher ESG = better credit ratings.

Model **$R^2 \approx 0.42$**; ESG significant after controlling for size, leverage, liquidity, CDS spreads.

Random Forest: **ESG ranked above several traditional financial ratios** (Normalised Gini: 0.74).

Spearman correlation: ESG captures an **independent risk dimension** not explained by conventional metrics.

BUSINESS IMPACT & FUTURE DIRECTIONS

ESG performance carries independent explanatory power for credit risk, supporting its formal integration into credit assessment models. Future research: panel data for rating dynamics, disaggregate ESG into E, S, G components, extend to emerging market firms.

BACK MATTER

Notable Contributor Project Titles

The following students contributed outstanding analytical projects during the 2025–26 academic year, spanning financial analytics, supply chain optimisation, healthcare informatics, digital marketing, human resources analytics, cloud computing, and sustainability.

NAME	ROLL NO.	PROJECT TITLE	GUIDE
Aarisha Jaiswal	BA04001	Stockprice Volatility in FinTech Industry	**Mr. Baskar D**
Abhishek Ranjan	BA04002	Impact of CEO and CFO Statements on ESG Outcomes	**Dr. Johnson C M**
Abinash Dash	BA04003	PharmaBridge: Optimising Last-Mile Healthcare Logistics	**Mr. Nikhil D Jonathan**
Aditya Kumawat	BA04004	Project EV-NXT	**Mr. Baskar D**
Aiswarya Lakshmi R	BA04005	Pitch Perfect Analytics	**Dr. Johnson C M**
Ankit Kumar Singh	BA04007	Geo-Spatial Market Basket Analysis of Movies & TV-Series Viewing Preferences	**Dr. Johnson C M**
Ankit Raj	BA04008	Company-wise Financial Impact of Blockchain Adoption in Indian Supply Chains	**Dr. Johnson C M**
Anurag S	BA04009	Analytics-Driven Demand Forecasting for FMCG Products	**Dr. Johnson C M**
Anushka Chakravarty	BA04010	Downtime Analytics and Efficiency Improvement in Manufacturing Operations	**Mr. Nikhil D Jonathan**
Aristo Sabu	BA04012	Social Media Analytics for Brand Monitoring	**Mr. Baskar D**
Arka Bunk	BA04013	CLTV Prediction for Retail Sector	**Mr. Nikhil D Jonathan**
Aryan Mallick	BA04014	Predictive Analytics Approach to Manage Delivery Delays in Supply Chain Operations	**Mr. Baskar D**
Athul Sajeev	BA04015	Credit Default Risk Assessment in Retail Lending	**Mr. Baskar D**

Atul Kumar	BA04016	An Analytical Study of Customer Churn Prediction Using Machine Learning	**Dr. Johnson C M**
Ayan Banerjee	BA04017	Predictive Analytics for Reducing Order Fulfillment Delays in E-Commerce Supply Chains	**Mr. Nikhil D Jonathan**
Ayush Gupta	BA04018	Market Risk Evaluation	**Mr. Nikhil D Jonathan**
Ayushman Apoorva	BA04019	Predictive Analytics Framework for Loan Default Assessment Using Machine Learning	**Mr. Nikhil D Jonathan**
Christo Androos	BA04020	Empirical Analysis: ESG Performance and Corporate Credit Ratings (S&P 500)	**Dr. Johnson C M**
Cyril Sabu Mathew	BA04021	Vendor Performance Analysis and Comparative Metrics for Strategic Decision-Making	**Mr. Nikhil D Jonathan**
Dhanush P	BA04022	Student Dropout Risk Prediction on Online Learning Platforms	**Mr. Baskar D**
Divya Raj	BA04024	Data-Driven Insights for Pricing Optimization of Used Cars	**Dr. Johnson C M**
Hari Prasad R G	BA04024	Crude Oil Price Volatility: Aviation Industry & Indian Bank Stocks	**Dr. Johnson C M**
Ipsa Mahapatra	BA04025	Multimodal Analysis of Executive Emotions in Earnings Calls	**Dr. Johnson C M**
Karnati Sathwika	BA04026	Customer Shopping Behavior Analysis for Retail Strategy Optimization	**Mr. Baskar D**
Laksha S	BA04027	Predicting Subscriptions in OTT Platforms	**Mr. Baskar D**
Manju Shree R	BA04028	Data-Driven Valuation of Happy Hour Co. Using DCF Model	**Mr. Baskar D**
Manya Bansal	BA04029	Analytical Study of Employee Recognition and Its Impact on Performance	**Mr. Baskar D**
Mayank Saboo	BA04030	Gold Affordability, Household Stress & Jewellery Demand in India	**Mr. Nikhil D Jonathan**
Nagarjun S	BA04031	Color-Value Optimization: Data-Driven Packaging Strategy for Australian Market	**Mr. Nikhil D Jonathan**
Nandana Shijil	BA04032	Dynamic Workforce Burnout Prediction in Hybrid Work Environments	**Mr. Baskar D**
Neha Uppal	BA04033	Predicting Credit Card Default Using Machine Learning	**Mr. Baskar D**
Nerella Lakshmi Shar	BA04034	ML-Based Analysis of ESG Factors and Their Impact on Market Capitalization	**Mr. Baskar D**
Nikhil Binod Nair	BA04035	Forecasting Employee Attrition Using Predictive Analytics	**Mr. Baskar D**
Plabini Mishra	BA04037	GreenMind CloudTech: Predictive Analytics Driven Multi-Cloud Optimisation	**Mr. Nikhil D Jonathan**
Prachi Sinha	BA04038	Smart Waste Management Analytics	**Mr. Nikhil D Jonathan**
Pranav Kumar	BA04039	Risk-Return Optimisation of BSE IT Index Using Markowitz Efficient Frontier	**Mr. Nikhil D Jonathan**
Pushkar Bhushan	BA04040	Skill Gap Analytics: Entry-Level Job Market Demand vs Graduate Skill Supply	**Mr. Baskar D**
Rachita KA	BA04041	Online Customer Review Analysis of Quick Commerce Apps	**Dr. Johnson C M**
Ravuri Vinay	BA04042	NIFTY Energy AI Insight Hub	**Mr. Nikhil D Jonathan**
Roshan Bachhav	BA04043	Predicting YouTube Video Popularity Using Channel and Content Features	**Mr. Nikhil D Jonathan**
Sahil Kumar Sahu	BA04044	Optimizing Delivery Fleet Efficiency: Data-Driven Fuel Cost Reduction	**Mr. Nikhil D Jonathan**
Satakshi Pattnaik	BA04046	Credit Risk Analytics for Indian Banking System (NPAs & Default Prediction)	**Mr. Nikhil D Jonathan**
Sharon Ginu George	BA04047	Predicting Student Academic Performance	**Mr. Baskar D**
Shraddha S Subhangi	BA04048	Deep Learning Framework for Emotion Recognition and Big Five	**Mr. Nikhil D**

		Personality Inference	**Jonathan**
Shravan C Mullapudi	BA04049	E-Commerce Product Price Optimization	**Mr. Nikhil D Jonathan**
Shruti Kumari	BA04051	Predicting Customer Engagement Using Emotional Review Features	**Dr. Johnson C M**
Soham R. Pawar	BA04052	BackOrder Prediction Using Machine Learning	**Mr. Nikhil D Jonathan**
Subhrajit Datta	BA04053	IoT-Enabled Adaptive Traffic Signal Optimization	**Mr. Nikhil D Jonathan**
Swati Ray	BA04054	An Analytical Study for Predicting Heart Disease	**Mr. Baskar D**
Tejas Gudadhe	BA04055	Insurance Claims Analytics for the Indian Insurance Sector	**Mr. Baskar D**
Tom Lawrance	BA04056	Analyzing Transparency and Greenwashing Risk in Sustainability-Linked Loans	**Dr. Johnson C M**
Venkata Lalitha Satya Nitin Kalepalli	BA04058	IPO Profitability Prediction Using Linear Regression, Random Forest, and XGBoost	**Mr. Nikhil D Jonathan**
Vignesh Srinivasan	BA04059	Customer Churn Prediction and Segmentation for an E-Commerce Platform	**Mr. Baskar D**
Vijita Dash	BA04060	Predicting Stock Returns Using Machine Learning	**Dr. Johnson C M**
Tiya George	BA04061	Household Debt Stress Analytics	**Dr. Johnson C M**
Jyothis G	BA04062	Analytics-Driven Insights into Global Equity and Fixed Income Markets	**Dr. Johnson C M**

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